

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XII. NO. 292.

LIMA, OHIO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CONSULTED MR. BRYAN

Populist Managers Confer With Him at Washington.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR DOVER.

The Chicago Nominee Receives a Number of Callers While Spending Sunday at Washington—He Attends Church.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Candidate William J. Bryan spent Sunday in Washington as the guest of C. T. Budge at his residence on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Bryan left the city by the Pennsylvania railroad at 10 p. m. for Baltimore. This course was necessary in order that he might catch the train from that city which will enable him to reach Dover, Del., in time to speak at 1 p. m. He was accompanied by National Committee member Josephus Daniels of North Carolina and by General Kennett, the chairman of the Delaware state committee, and John Salisbury of the reception committee from Delaware, appointed to escort him into the state. Mr. Bryan had a refreshing night's rest.

His voice is again in good trim. The candidate, escorted by Dr. Radcliffe, the officiating minister, and accompanied by Mr. Budge and Mr. Daniels, attended the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. Returning after service, Mr. Bryan spent the remainder of the day in rest and conversation with callers.

Among those who saw Mr. Bryan were Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist executive committee, and Mr. Edgerton, secretary of the committee; James L. Norris, the assistant treasurer of the national committee; Representative Benton McMillin of Tennessee and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who is campaigning in Pennsylvania, came over from Philadelphia for a conference with Mr. Bryan and those at headquarters here, but he left before Mr. Bryan had returned from an evening ride.

A curious crowd gathered in front of the residence at different times during the day and cheered lustily upon the Nebraska's appearance.

After sundown Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mr. Norris, Senator Butler, Mr. Edgerton and his host, Mr. Budge, went for a drive about the city. It was dark and very few persons recognized those in the carriages as they drove about the streets. There were no conferences at the house during the day other than that with the chairman and secretary of the Populist executive committee. The situation generally, the condition of the campaign and the outlook were discussed.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Over Seventy Thousand Postoffices in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, has made his annual report to the postmaster general for the year ending June 30. The principal divisions of the department under his care are appointments and inspectors.

The report shows that the total number of postoffices in operation in the United States is 70,550. Of these 66,725 are fourth class offices, and 3,825 are first class offices, being an increase over the last fiscal year of 236. During the year 2,495 postoffices were established and 1,750 discontinued. The total number of appointments for the year was 12,000 and the total number of cases acted upon 15,532.

Mr. Maxwell commends the work of the postoffice inspectors. The report shows that the total number of complaints of all classes received during the past year aggregated 163,697 and the number of cases disposed of amounted to 100,395. Only 24 complaints were received of carelessness in the handling of this matter by postal employees.

The employees in the postal service handled during the last fiscal year 13,874,149 pieces of registered mail with the loss of only one piece in every 16,254. Mr. Maxwell points out that there has been a decrease in the number of post-thefts and mail burglaries and robberies owing to the killing and arrest of many desperadoes engaged in the business.

THATCHER'S LETTER.

He Is Against Free Silver But Will Vote For Bryan.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—By making an official statement of his position upon the financial question and by declaring in that statement that he is unalterably for gold, John Boyd Thatcher, Democratic nominee for governor, creates one of the most curious situations ever known in politics in this state.

The statement was issued after a long conference with Senator Hill, Elliott G. Danforth, who was at Senator Hill's house, D. Cady Herriek, the Democratic leader in this county. It was addressed to the chairman of the state committee. It is believed that this course is approved by Senator Hill, William F. Steichen and others not in attendance at the state convention and is intended to try and fend off any nomination of a second Democratic ticket at Brooklyn and enforce a fight at the polls upon state issues, leaving the national ticket entirely out of the question.

Mr. Thatcher declares that he is against free silver but will vote for Bryan and Swall for regularity and fight the campaign on state issues only. The letter in part says: "I am informed that the Democratic party of this state in convention assembled at Buffalo on Sept. 17 did me the honor of naming me as its candidate for the high office of governor. I now learn that the state committee is to meet on Tues-

THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

Dongola Captured by British-Egyptian Troops.

NAVAL FORCES OCCUPY IT.

The Dervish Troops Evacuate El Hafir During the Night—The Young Emir of Dongola Hurt in the Fight.

KERMA, ON THE NILE, Sept. 21.—Dongola has fallen and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached.

The river forces of the British-Egyptian, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place before the dervish forces, retreating from El Hafir, reached that point.

El Hafir and Dongola are therefore both in the hands of the expedition, while the dervish forces are somewhere between seeking a refuge.

The long range firing continued between the dervishes on the west bank of the Nile and the expeditionary force on this side. The Maxim guns with their sweeping hail of fire did great execution in the dervish ranks, while the field and horse batteries never allowed the enemy to do anything with their batteries.

Darkness put an end to the artillery duel across the Nile water, and stillness fell upon both camps. The night was one of waiting, though the silence of the desert was once broken by a discharge from the Maxim guns on this side of the river.

In the morning every one was up at daybreak anxious to know what chance in the situation had developed during the night and what would be the next move, and eagerly scanning the enemy's camp across the river. There was no sign of life in the dervish works, but soon a commotion was perceived among the boats along the bank and a native in one of them was discerned in the act of waving something, as though for a signal to this side of the river.

The steamer Dal of the expeditionary force thereupon proceeded to the west bank of the river, where it was found that El Hafir had been evacuated by the enemy under cover of the night and that not a dervish fighting man was left in sight. The detachment on the Dal sent back to the camp on this side of the river 27 boats which had been manned by the native residents of El Hafir and loaded with a great quantity of grain.

The natives announced that the enemy had departed and that Wad Bishara, the young Emir of Dongola, who commanded the dervishes, was wounded in yesterday's fight. A shell from an Egyptian battery burst in his tent, inflicting wounds in his breast and head, the former being a severe hurt.

After the gunboats of the expedition had forced their way through past the forts at El Hafir and had proceeded southward toward Dongola, the dervishes apparently perceived that El Hafir was no longer the place for them and they prepared to depart. They buried as many of their dead as they had time for. The rest were prepared with a stone around the neck and thrown into the Nile.

The news arrived here that the steamers and gunboats of the expedition had reached Dongola and had landed a force, which immediately occupied the treasury and the grain store, the principal stronghold of the town. This news was received here with delight as it is supposed that the enemy is now marching between here and Dongola in a much hampered condition, by the reason of the number of their wounded and their retreat along the river bank, threatened by the steamers, which can destroy at any moment the food supplies stored at Dongola if they can not hold that place against the retreating forces of dervishes until land forces of the expedition have advanced to co-operate with them.

The engagement at El Hafir seems to have altogether dismayed the dervishes, who placed great reliance upon the fort at that place. They believed that that fort would be able to prevent the passage of any of the steamers of the expedition up the Nile.

As soon as the news of the evacuation of El Hafir was received a correspondent proceeded to cross the river and make a survey of the enemy's late position. It was found that their mud defences had been built with great care but the rifle trenches only permitted the men a very short and straight front for protection. Mats were still strewn along and within the trenches and in the straw shelters were the remains of the carcasses of sheep which had been killed to supply food to the defenders.

It is the general impression here that the dervishes will not make any further stand. It is evident that Wad Bishara had brought up all his effective force from Dongola, intending to make a stand at El Hafir.

Duty on Bicycles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—American cyclists touring Europe have complained to consular officers that they have been compelled to pay duty on their machines on entering German territory. Consul Warner at Cologne took the matter up with the imperial customs officers.

Three Strong Characters.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Helen M. Barker, national treasurer, were all born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., within a few miles of each other. It took the rocky soil of old St. Lawrence to send forth three such strong, rugged characters. New York is proud of these three of its many united daughters.—Exchange.

Assault Case Continued.

The case of the State against Dennis McAuliff and Michael O'Connell, charged with having criminally assaulted Della Glass was to have been given a preliminary hearing before Justice Mowen at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but was continued and will be heard Thursday morning.

POLICE COURT.

Several Cases Disposed of by Mayor Baxter this Morning.

Albert Tanner, a Cincinnati Negro, Fined and Sent to the Works for Stealing a Revolver.

There were several cases disposed of by Mayor Baxter this morning. The most important was that of Albert Tanner, a colored man from Cincinnati, who was charged with petit larceny.

Tanner, who had been cutting corn for farmers near Elgin, O., for three weeks, came here Saturday evening, ostensibly to purchase some clothing, but according to his own statements he was more attentive to the inner man and bought whisky. He went into Silvers' second hand clothing store at Wayne and Union streets, and while the proprietor's back was turned he grabbed a revolver and hastened away. The police were notified and Detective Roney located and arrested the thief and turned him over to Patrolman Bryan, who locked him up. Detective Roney afterwards recovered the revolver at a saloon Tanner had visited. This morning the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$5 and costs and sentenced to five days on the stone pile at the city workhouse.

Alex Bird, also colored, was arrested yesterday morning by Policeman Conway. He had a boy shine his shoes and then refused to pay him 10 cents. He was released upon his own recognizance and appeared before Mayor Baxter this morning. He admitted that he had drank a cocktail before the disturbance occurred, but didn't want to tell where he had been able to get it on Sunday morning, and didn't think he was drunk.

Mayor Baxter informed the prisoner that notwithstanding the fact that his (Bird's) uncle had criticized him severely for being lenient with prisoners he did not feel like taking from him, for a fine, two or three weeks' wages, which should go to his family, and dismissed him.

James Ryan, arrested Saturday by Patrolman McCoy for drunkenness, and Joseph Lyons and Charles Ball, arrested by the same officer for fighting, were pipe line men from Cygnet, who stopped here Saturday while on their way to another oil field, in search of work. It was cold and raining and they took a few drinks too many. They were released upon a promise to continue their journey.

To day

G. E. Blum put on sale a splendid line of nobby jackets for ladies, misses and children. Jackets are very pretty this year. Mr. Blum always seems to have the right things.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ALMOST UNANIMOUS

Is the Silver Sentiment at Unipolis—Meeting Addressed by Eastman and Hoagland

Messrs. Eastman and Hoagland were at Unipolis Saturday evening, addressing a Democratic meeting. The meeting was held in the church, which was completely filled, and many were turned away who could not obtain admission. It was a rousing meeting, and showed a prevailing sentiment for the white metal.

Mr. Stueve, of Wapakoneta, was present, and assisted in presenting the evils of a gold standard to the laboring man.

Bimetallic Meeting.

At Assembly room this (Monday) evening, addressed by Hon. B. A. Roloson, of Delphos. Everybody come out.

Will Resume Business.

M. U. Basinger, who recently sold his interest in the jewelry business to W. M. Melville, will again start in business about October 1st. He has rented part of the room occupied by Hauenstein & Co., 202 north Main street, where he will put in a full line of diamonds, watches, clocks, jewelry, etc.

Nobby

Cloaks and Jackets now on sale at Blum's.

WANTED

WANTED—A competent girl at 618 east Market street.

FOR SALE—Good milk cow. Enquire at 651 north McDonald street.

FOR RENT—New house; seven rooms; modern conveniences; pleasant surroundings. Rental very reasonable. Enquire at this office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 551 west Spring street. Good wages to reliable person.

Quotations

On the Stock Exchange show that increased value is given to the stock of banks in proportion to their surplus funds. It is SURPLUS that makes VALUES and denotes the degree of strength beyond solvency in all things financially.

Life Assurance comes within this test. In companies like the Equitable, whose business is conducted on the purely mutual basis, each policy-holder participates in the profits. The surplus is not only the guarantee of financial strength, but is also the fund from which all dividends must be paid. In a word, the surplus represents SECURITY, STRENGTH AND DIVIDEND-PAYING ABILITY.

The Equitable has a surplus of \$40,021,713.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Room 6, Holmes Block. LIMA, OHIO.

Bell Phone, 115. Dwelling, 624 E. Market St.

C. L. WARD, M. D.

Office—2nd West High Street.

Opposite Postoffice, Lima, Ohio. Office Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., and 7 p. m.

IF YOU CAN USE A PAIR OF

TAN SHOES

Don't Waste Time, But Go To

AVERY'S.

Prices · Out · of · Sight.

36 North Main Street

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT

THE MAMMOTH

Everybody knows something of the value of clothes. What they know we have helped to teach them; not by experience, for that is their school-master, but by object lessons in honest worth, in style and economy—thus making their experience worth remembering, and people learn so easily and remember so long when thus instructed. What we know we communicate to our patrons; the best we have we share with them, and the mutual confidence fostered by this policy flourishes like a green bay tree. Our

\$10, \$12 and \$15

Suits and Overcoats

Are the best in America for the prices. Our facilities for buying are greater than any other house of northwest Ohio. It is therefore evident that we can underbuy and undersell every kind of competition. The style of these Suits and Overcoats is faultless and varied, the fabrics are dependable and fashionable. The fit of every garment will be found perfect and you can't buy them in Lima for less than 25 per cent. more money.

THE MAMMOTH.

You know us, you know our motto—We always do as we advertise.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They are Lima People
And What they Say is
Of Local Interest

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press, are published as facts, when the intelligent reader knows they cannot be true, there is no wonder that people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experiences of our citizens, and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the case of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, whom you can see any day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. James Leech, residing at 325 Washington street, says: "For several years back my kidneys have given me trouble at times, causing much lameness or soreness across my kidneys and backache. It was a dull and continual pain and to turn in bed or to rise suddenly from a chair caused pains to dart through me that were excruciating. My back was weak and I could do only the lightest work during these spells. Besides there was a feeling of weariness weighing me down. After getting Doan's Kidney Pills at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 north Main street, and taking them, they at once did me good. I did not take them regularly, but they helped me so much that I said to my husband I thought they did me more good than anything that I had ever taken. Without them I could not have gotten on with my house cleaning. I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills are a remedy for backache and kidney troubles and I would highly recommend them to anyone that have troubles of that kind.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Living time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, collected "use 21, 1896."

P. M. W. & C. R. R.	
to 4-Going East Daily	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East Daily	8:30 a.m.
to 2-Going East Daily	9:15 a.m.
to 1-Going East Daily	10:00 a.m.
to 4-Going West	8:30 a.m.
to 3-Going West	9:15 a.m.
to 2-Going West	10:00 a.m.
to 1-Going West	10:45 a.m.

C. E. & R. R.	
to 14-Going North, daily	1:35 a.m.
to 13-Going North, daily	2:20 a.m.
to 12-Going North, daily	3:05 a.m.
to 11-Going North, daily	3:50 a.m.
to 10-Going North, daily	4:35 a.m.
to 9-Going North, daily	5:20 a.m.
to 8-Going North, daily	6:05 a.m.
to 7-Going North, daily	6:50 a.m.
to 6-Going North, daily	7:35 a.m.
to 5-Going North, daily	8:20 a.m.
to 4-Going North, daily	9:05 a.m.
to 3-Going North, daily	9:50 a.m.
to 2-Going North, daily	10:35 a.m.
to 1-Going North, daily	11:20 a.m.

L. E. & W. R. R.	
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:30 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:15 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:00 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:45 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:30 a.m.
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:15 a.m.

C. & E. R. R.	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

OHIO SOUTHERN.	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

LIMA NORTHERN.	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

Bimetallie Meeting	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

At Assembly room this (Monday)	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

My Baby.	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

CANTON, O., 22, '96—Hand Medi-	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

Special Meeting.	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

There will be a special meeting of	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

It is not unusual for druggists to	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

recommmend Chamberlain's Cough	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

Remedy to their customers. Many	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

of them have used it themselves, or	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

in their families, and know from personal	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

experience its great value in the	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

treatment of coughs, colds and	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

croup. They know too that their	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

customers are their best friends, and	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

naturally wish to give them the	
to 1-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a.m.
to 2-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 a.m.
to 3-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.
to 4-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 a.m.
to 5-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 a.m.
to 6-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 a.m.
to 7-Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 a.m.

GATHERING IN TEXAS.

Thousands of Odd Fellows Will
Visit Texas.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Great Preparations for the Parade, in
Which Visiting Members from
Various States of the South
Will Participate.

DALLAS, Sept. 21.—The Sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows convenes here. The hotel corridors are swarming with delegates from both sides of the Atlantic ocean. Grand Sire J. W. Stebbins has arrived.

His report and that of Secretary T. A. Ross will be submitted. Of the 500 delegates elected to attend the meeting nearly one-half have arrived. Wednesday the grand parade will embrace the Sovereign lodge and minor lodges from every city in Texas and several in the Indian territory and northern Louisiana. This will bring to Dallas on that day 6,000 or 7,000 odd Fellows besides visiting sight seers. The chief question before the Sovereign lodge is whether saloon keepers shall be eligible to membership.

A HOOSIER PARTY.

Silver Service to be Presented to the
Battalion Indians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A party of prominent citizens of Indiana arrived at the Fifth Avenue hotel. They came here for the purpose of presenting a silver service and library to the United States battalion, Indiana, which is now lying off Tompkinsville, L. I. under the command of Captain Robley D. Evans.

The party consists of Governor and Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews and Miss McClachan, Mayor Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis, Mrs. and Miss Taggart, Adjutant General and Mrs. Robbins, Brigadier General and Mrs. McKee, Colonel James B. Curtis, Clem Studebaker and a number of others. The party stopped at Niagara Falls and arrived here in the morning. Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison are expected at the Fifth Avenue hotel to accompany their friends to the Indiana. The silver service will be formally presented by Governor Matthews to Captain Evans, but it will be received by Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAduo.

BIG FOUR SYSTEM.

What the Report of President Ingalls
Shows as to Earnings.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The annual report of President Melville E. Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway shows gross earnings of \$13,704,353; operating expenses, including taxes, \$10,293,703; net earnings, \$3,410,650; interest and rentals, \$3,844,500; leaving balance \$666,324, of which \$500,000 was paid in dividends on preferred stock. The mileage is 1,638 with an increase of 15 miles in sidings on the main line.

The total mileage of the Big Four system is 3,138, on which the gross earnings were \$13,095,691, an increase of \$174,562; net earnings, \$4,875,553, an increase of \$18,805 over the previous year. During the year the roadway was improved and large additions were made to the rolling stock.

Becoming More Perplexing.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Turkish question is becoming hourly more perplexing to English statesmen. A few days ago it was accepted as a fact by all classes that England would act independently in compelling the sultan to prevent further massacres of Christians in his dominion, but in a short space of time this feeling has been dispelled, and it is now admitted, even officially, that Russian diplomacy has gained the upper hand over Lord Salisbury.

Will Run a Beer Garden.

MARYSVILLE, O., Sept. 21.—The saloon men will close their doors owing to the fact that the Union county fair will be held here and the law prohibits them to be open within two miles of a county fair. They have rented five acres of ground of George Bishop about two miles south of town and intend to run a beer garden.

Awarded the Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Acting Secretary McAduo formally awarded the contracts for building three battleships, as follows: One to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, one to William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, and one to the Union Iron works of San Francisco.

Captain Murphy Arraigned.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—Captain Edward Murphy of the steamer Laurada, charged with being interested in setting on foot a filibustering expedition against Spain, about Aug. 5, was arraigned in the United States circuit court. A motion to quash was denied.

An Alleged Defaulter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Langhorn Heath, cashier of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance company of this city, who has been missing for three weeks, is a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000. His books are being examined by experts.

Embraced by a Snake.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Sept. 21.—As Miss Emma Scotts was entering her home a large blacksnake dropped from the porridge and tightly coiled around her neck. Her screams brought help. The snake was killed and measured over five feet in length.

For Injuries.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 21.—Captain William Dils, conductor on the Ohio River railroad, who was badly injured some time ago in a smashup in this city, brought suit against the railroad for \$25,000.

They Were Lynched.

DELANO, Fla., Sept. 21.—For criminally assaulting little Eva Bruce Charles Harris and Anthony Harris, colored, were lynched in the southern portion of this county.

VISITING DELEGATIONS.

Another Batch of Appointments to Visit
Major McKinley.

CANTON, O., Sept. 21.—Major McKinley spent the day entertaining a few friends at dinner, glancing over his mail and resting. The mail and the telegraph are still heavily burdened with congratulations from new McKinley clubs and with requests for appointments with visiting delegations.

Commencing Tuesday there will be meetings on the McKinley lawn every day until Oct. 9, and a number of appointments beyond that date have been made.

For this week alone there are 29 delegations announced as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 22, citizens of Jamestown and Chautauque counties, New York, to coaches; McKinley clubs of northern Indiana, starting at Elkhart and coming in a train of three sections; Republicans and friends from Holmes county, O.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, the first voters and Republican veterans of Muncie, Ind.; the Republicans of Wood county, O., including the Manhattan McKinley club and the First Voters' McKinley club of Bowling Green.

Thursday, Sept. 24, the Republicans of Westmoreland county, Pa., 700 strong; Republicans of Oil City, Pa.

Friday, Sept. 25, citizens of Crawford county, Pa.; citizens of East Springfield, Pa.; railway men's sound money club of Lima, O.

Saturday, Sept. 26th, the John Dail Republican club, workmen and employees of the Westinghouse Airbrake company of Wilmerding, Pa.; employees of Spang, Chaffaut & Co., Elmira, Pa.; Peoria (Ill.) Traveling Men's club; employees of the Duquesne Steel works, Duquesne, Pa.; Swedish American Citizens and Flambeau club of Rockford, Ill., 800 strong; McKinley club, composed entirely of tin workers, 1,000 strong, from Kensington, Pa.; the Republicans of Piqua, O.; the Republican Wheelmen of Toledo; workmen from Jener & McLaughlin Co. plant, Pittsburgh; citizens of the Western Reserve of Ohio, organized by the women of Cleveland and vicinity; Republicans and citizens of Ada, O.

BURIED ALIVE.

Shocking Atrocities Practiced Upon a
Lucas County Farmer.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—The whitecaps have created another sensation in this county by whipping a man named Huntsman, who lives at Holland station, ten miles from here, and burying him alive.

The story has only leaked out, although the outrage, according to the police, was committed on September 19. The Huntsmans under threats were afraid to communicate to the authorities of the facts and informed the police.

The facts, as reported to the police, are that two of the Huntsman children coming from the postoffice were picked up on the road by two men in a buggy and accused of stealing a pocketbook containing \$50. The next night a party of men came to the Huntsman house and after dragging Huntsman out of bed, seized and dragged him outside and beat and abused him in a frightful manner. Then they carried him to a grave and putting him in it covered him with earth. After awhile they dug him up again. Then they beat and abused him a second time, and finally buried him again.

Then they dug him up for the second time and again lashed him, and then drove away. The two children were also lashed. The affair occurred about midnight. Huntsman is a respectable, well-to-do farmer.

Working Brewers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The ninth annual convention of the National Union of the Working Brewers of the United States began here with an informal visit to the Zoological garden. Secretary Kurzenknecht of St. Louis, editor of The Brewers Journal, made a few remarks. There are in the organization 123 local unions with a total membership of over 25,000.

Races Declared Off.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Sept. 21.—The races scheduled at the driving park here had to be declared off on account of rain as many of the horses were entered at other places. The unfinished 2:31 pace was given to Billy C, who had won two heats.

Armenians Checked.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—Turkish authorities have put a stop to the deportation of Armenians, which has been going on since the recent fatal riots in Constantinople.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played
Yesterday—The Standings.

CLUB	W.	P.	CLUB	W.	P.
Baltimore	85	37	New York	61	49
Cleveland	77	45	Philadelphia	59	43
Cincinnati	76	49	Brooklyn	57	45
Chicago	71	54	Washington	41	45
Boston	70	55	St. Louis	35	58
Pittsburg	64	60	Louisville	35	58

AT CINCINNATI—
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 5 2
Louisville 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 1
Batteries—Rhines and Vaughan; Hill and Deater. Umpires—Foreman and Miller.

AT ST. LOUIS—
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 2
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 7 2
Batteries—Hart and McFarland; Grith and Donahue. Umpire—Lally.

Western League.
At Columbus—Columbus, 1; St. Paul, 5.
Columbus, 11; St. Paul, 2.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 18;

The Lima Times-Democrat

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For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion County.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBE.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. O. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARRIS.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Inferior Director,
ELI MECHLING.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the third Judicial Circuit of Ohio will meet in delegate convention at the city of Lima, Ohio, on Monday, October 13, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of said judicial circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Henry W. Seney, to be voted for at the next general election, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

Candidates	Votes	Delegates
Allen	4,428	44
Ashtabula	3,460	35
Crawford	4,428	45
DeWitt	3,460	35
Hancock	3,460	35
Hart	3,460	35
Henry	3,460	35
Logan	3,460	35
Mason	3,460	35
Morley	3,460	35
Palmer	3,460	35
Shaw	3,460	35
Wade	3,460	35
Wells	3,460	35
West	3,460	35
Wyandott	3,460	35
Total	44,280	442

Total
Necessary to a choice, 22,140
By order of the committee,
J. H. GORMAN, Chairman
DAN BAILEY, Secretary.

Here is a little problem for the Republican to solve: If it were necessary to issue \$260,000,000 in interest bearing bonds, which will amount, principal and interest, at maturity, to \$560,000,000, to maintain the gold standard three years, how many millions of interest bearing bonds will it take to maintain the existing gold standard ten years?

Several of the states have held elections this year, and for the purpose of enabling our readers in analyzing the returns, we give below the results in each for 1894 and 1896, and the gains of the different parties in each state as follows:

State	1894	1896	Gain
Oregon	18,000 R	2,500 R	15,500 D
Alabama	27,000 R	45,000 D	18,000 D
Vermont	28,000 R	25,000 R	3,000 R
Arizona	48,000 D	10,000 D	38,000 D
Missouri	38,000 R	45,000 R	7,000 R
Total Democratic gains to date			134,000
Total Republican gains to date			18,000

It will be seen from the above that the net Democratic majority, on the popular vote, in the states which have held elections so far this year, is, in round numbers, 35,000 votes. The electoral vote up to date would stand as follows:

State	Dem.	Rep.
Oregon	11	4
Alabama	11	4
Vermont	3	4
Arizona	8	4
Missouri	12	4

It will be seen from the above that the Democrats also have a majority of five on the electoral vote, giving the vote of Oregon to the Republicans, notwithstanding the heavy loss in their vote, indicates that the state may go Democratic at the presidential election.

WILL MEN WHO WORK

For Wages Find Profit or Loss in the Free Coinage of Silver?

The organizations representing wage-workers have answered this question by arraying themselves on the side of free coinage of silver and rising prices. The representatives of organized capital have answered it by arraying themselves on the side of the gold standard and falling prices. Are both of these classes mistaken about their interests, or have both judged rightly?

Both classes have judged rightly. The entire product of industry under any system is divided between labor and capital. A policy that forces falling prices enables the lender of capital to demand a continually increasing share of the product. It means, therefore, that labor receives a continually decreasing share. The restoration of normal prices, on the other hand, means that the lenders of capital will merely receive back the property they lent. It means, therefore, that an increasing share will remain for those engaged in the labor of production.

This, however, is not all. Not only do steadily falling prices mean that labor receives a lessened share of what is produced, but it means that less is produced. Old enterprises curtail production and new enterprises are not established. Money lying idle gains in value, while money invested is partly lost. Falling prices mean the stagnation of industry and enormous losses to labor through the want of employment.

The free coinage of silver, on the other hand, means for the wage-earners of this generation what the gold discoveries meant for the wage-earners a generation ago. With steadily rising prices came increased activity in business and enormous development of new industries, full employment, and a rise in wages, which, according to the monometallic Cairnes, made the wage-earners the chief beneficiaries of the increase in the currency. To-day rising prices from the increase of the currency will have the same effect. When the price of goods begins to rise, and the danger of bankruptcy from falling prices ends, the whole labor of our people will again be employed, and laborers will not only receive an increased share of the wealth produced, but the amount of this wealth will be still further increased. So much for the reason why organized labor is right in believing that

its interests will be promoted by the free coinage of silver and rising prices, and that its interests have been sacrificed by the gold standard and falling prices. A word now as to the facts of experience. The representative of the Reform Club claims that the gold standard has been accompanied by a rise in wages. Between 1840 and 1891, he says, the wages of labor, according to the Senate report, rose 104 per cent. Between 1873 and 1891 wages rose 14 per cent. Suppose this statement be admitted. What does it prove? Between 1840 and 1873 the world had the free coinage of both gold and silver. Only since 1873 has the world had the gold standard. If, then, wages rose 104 per cent between 1840 and 1891, and but 14 per cent between 1873 and 1891, then wages rose 90 per cent during the period of free coinage, and only 14 per cent during the period of the gold standard.

But this statement of the facts is not an accurate one. The Senate report in question shows that wages have fallen since 1873 in nearly all industries for which more than one or two firms submitted reports. It was the report of one dry goods store that it had advanced wages nearly 50 per cent., and the committee's assumption that all the clerks in the country had received the same advance led to the error cited by the Reform Club's representative. Though the committee wished to show advancing wages, and probably selected the most favorable establishments possible, the returns for the industries really investigated showed the average daily wages for the two years to be as follows, in gold 11 per cent. less for 1873:

Industry	1873	1891
Printing and bookbinding	25	23
Building trades	25	23
City public works	25	23
City goods	25	23
Manufacturing	25	23
Metals and metallic goods	25	23
Railroads	25	23
Skinner	25	23
Woolens	25	23
Average for all	25	23

The woolen industry was the only one in which there was not a positive fall in wages between 1873 and 1891, and the fall that took place in the woolen industry in 1893, as shown by the Connecticut Labor Report, reduces wages there as much as they have been reduced in every other industry.

The most rapid fall in wages, furthermore, was not during the period covered by the Senate report. In 1891 Austria had not adopted the gold standard; India continued the free coinage of silver, and this nation was adding \$50,000,000 a year, based on silver, to its currency. The international gold standard was not fully established until 1893, and it is since that time the laborers have suffered most from loss of employment and falling wages. Since 1891, in mining, as shown by the recent Michigan Labor report, wages have fallen more than fifteen per cent. since 1873. This means a total fall of 30 per cent. since 1873. In agriculture, as shown by the report of the National Bureau, the earnings of all those employed, including owners, tenants and hands have fallen over twenty per cent. This means a total fall of over thirty per cent. since 1873. In the city industries, during the last five years, one out in wages has followed another, and the army of the unemployed has been so greatly increased that labor organizations have almost lost their power to insist upon living wages.

The experience of this country has been the experience of the world. Leroy Beaulieu, the greatest monometallic in France, states in his volume (De la Repartition des Richesses) that wages in great Britain advanced from sixty to seventy per cent between the middle of the century and 1875, and had fallen from ten to twenty per cent. between 1875 and 1887. The period of rising wages was the period of bimetallicism and the interests of producers. The period of falling wages was the period of monometallicism and the interests of creditors. The wage-earners are right in demanding that the latter period be brought to an end and that the old law which meant prosperity to producers be restored.

ESTIMATES

Of the Majorities for Bryan in November Made by National Chairman Jones.

Senator Jones has issued the following estimates of Bryan's majorities in November:

State	Electoral Votes	Majority
Alabama	9	60,000
Arkansas	8	70,000
California	9	30,000
Colorado	4	100,000
Delaware	3	10,000
Florida	4	15,000
Georgia	13	75,000
Idaho	3	10,000
Illinois	24	45,000
Indiana	11	30,000
Iowa	13	30,000
Kansas	10	40,000
Kentucky	12	35,000
Louisiana	8	40,000
Maryland	8	15,000
Michigan	14	30,000
Minnesota	9	35,000
Mississippi	9	50,000
Missouri	12	60,000
Montana	3	15,000
Nebraska	3	30,000
Nevada	3	4,000
North Carolina	11	20,000
Ohio	23	30,000
Oklahoma	4	10,000
South Carolina	9	60,000
South Dakota	4	10,000
Tennessee	15	175,000
Texas	12	25,000
Utah	3	10,000
Virginia	12	25,000
Washington	4	10,000
West Virginia	8	10,000
Wisconsin	12	30,000
Wyoming	3	5,000

These estimates give Mr. Bryan 36 of the 45 states, with 307 Electoral votes. It is also claimed that New York and New Jersey will give their Electoral votes to Mr. Bryan.

REPUBLICANS

BOLT IN IOWA.

30,000 of Them Will Vote For Free Silver.

STATE SURE FOR BRYAN.

Defection Shown by a Republican Canvasser of the State.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

Results of a Circular Given to the Employees of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway—Farmers' Eyes Are Opened to the Dangers of the Single Gold Standard—Republican State Committee Admits the Situation.

The New York World, a strong gold adherent, has sent its correspondent, James Creelman, to the doubtful states for the purpose of ascertaining the political trend. Mr. Creelman is expected to give the facts as he finds them, but of course he is not expected to neglect anything that can give encouragement to the gold cause. This is what he finds in the state of Iowa, however:

It may startle people in the east to know that as Iowa stands today the vote is about a tie.

The extraordinary strength of the silver sentiment here has been suddenly revealed to the Republican state committee by the preliminary canvass of the counties.

Something like two-thirds of the districts have been heard from, and they show a Republican bolt of more than 30,000.

The Democratic defection is in the neighborhood of 10,000. With the 22,000 and odd Populist votes joined to the Democratic strength Bryan would have a majority.

The Republicans do not attempt to conceal the facts. They frankly admit that the state is dangerously close, and the most remarkable thing about it is that Mr. Hanna has been looking for a Republican majority of 50,000 or 75,000 in Iowa.

Mr. Trynor, the secretary of the Republican state committee, told me the reports from all parts of the state already in his hands indicated that there were at least 30,000 Republicans classed as doubtful, but actually leaning toward free silver.

Mr. Cammins, the Republican national committeeman of Iowa, confirmed this statement an hour later.

They admitted that on the surface of the reports the silver and gold vote was about a tie, but claimed that there was much reason to believe that a large part of the disaffected Republicans could be won back to the party by earnest work.

The reports of the Republican committee tally almost exactly with those of the Democratic state committee.

Mr. Carrie, the Democratic state chairman, said that Mr. Trynor's figures agreed in a general way with those reported to Democratic headquarters.

When I made the trip through Iowa a few weeks ago, it seemed to me that most of the Republican free silver talk was froth, for many of the farmers who talked against the gold standard also expressed their admiration for McKinley. I found Democratic newspapers and Democratic politicians denouncing free silver. All has been changed in this brief space of time.

The trouble seems to be that, while the Republicans have been appealing to workmen in the towns and cities to stand for sound money on the ground that it meant high wages and low prices of commodities, they have been driving into the free silver camp the farmers who want to hire labor at low rates and sell products at high rates.

For instance, President Tves of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway had the following circular handed to every employee of the road with his wages:

To the Employees of the B. C. R. and N. Rail Road:

Is not this money good enough for you? Why should any man, and especially a railroad man, want money which will purchase but half as much as this? The amount paid to you in 1885 was \$1,037,119.30.

If the doctrine of the silver party are true, the products of the farm are to bring a higher price. Do you wish to vote to increase the price of the sack of flour or the meat you buy? If this doctrine is true, all articles brought from foreign countries will be doubled in price, such as coffee, tea and sugar. Do you wish to pay more?

The rates of freight and for passengers on the railways are fixed by law and cannot be raised. The railway company must pay you in the money it receives, and cannot pay you more than now, for the reason that it will receive no more than now, notwithstanding the fact that it will be only half as good.

If Mr. Bryan is our next president, the money of the country will be silver, or silver notes on a silver basis.

This railway company has to pay the interest on its bonds in gold, \$51,000, and if it has to pay a premium to get it, and thereby the interest account is increased, there will be no way to meet it except by reducing expenses, and while the pay may not be reduced, the number of men employed must be reduced.

Do you wish to take the chance of it being you who will be out of a place? Yours truly, C. J. Tves.

Think of the effect of such a document on the minds of farmers, who are compelled to sell their oats at 8 cents, corn at 20 cents and wheat at 45 cents.

Tens of thousands of these circulars were immediately distributed through the farming districts by the Democratic state committee, and former Governor Boies has been pointing out to the farmers of Iowa, who are holding last year's crop in their bins and barns in the hope of higher prices, that free silver will double the price of farm products.

The result of this appeal in the agricultural districts is shown in the alarming reports which are now pouring into the Republican headquarters.

NEW FALL

GUYER HAT.

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—AT—

THE MAMMOTH.

Advertisers of Facts.

MR. REED'S SPEECH.

Resorts to Sophistry and Evasion to Combat the Free Coinage of Silver.

Yesterday Mr. Reed delivered a great speech at Old Orchard, Me. We say a great speech advisedly, for it was great in eloquence, in wit, in tone. It had, in short, all the virtues which the recent address of Mr. Bourke Cockran lacked, but shared with that unhappy loss of rhetoric the evil of being delivered in support of an unjust cause. One cannot defend falsehood with truth. Mr. Reed, with all his brilliancy, could not support the economic falsehood which lies at the bottom of the theory of gold monometallicism without calling to his aid sophistry, fallacy and evasion.

Nothing in Mr. Reed's speech indicates that he ever heard of the appreciation of gold and the resultant depreciation in the prices of commodities and of labor. To his farmer auditors he related a parable concerning the hard fate of a farmer who should let out a good farm, and receive in lack and ruin, but he made no reference to the plight of a tenant who, borrowing a farm for a space of time, should find that he was expected to return a farm of twice its productive power. Nor did he treat in any way of the effect of falling prices. Unlike Mr. Cockran, he did not undertake to convince his auditors that cheapness is always a blessing. Perhaps the fact that he was addressing a country made up largely of farmers, who have been brought to the verge of ruin by the steady fall in the prices of farm products, led him to believe silence the part of discretion.

Here are the two fundamentals of currency discussion—the appreciation of gold and the effect of the falling prices which it causes—wholly ignored, or at most carelessly shared over, by a leading statesman professing to discuss the vital issue of this campaign. In fact of this apparent unwillingness to treat the subject scientifically, his vague generalizations about inevitable hard times caused by lack of confidence and poverty already waiting to walk in when the Republicans capture Washington and throw open the gates will be dismissed by thinking people as so much baloney.—New York Journal.

M'KINLEY IS MISTAKEN.

He Says Free Silver Won't Increase the Demand For Wheat.

Mr. McKinley said to the woolgrowers at Canton:

"Free silver won't increase the demand for your wheat or make a single new consumer. You don't get consumers through the mints. You get them through the factories."

Mr. McKinley is mistaken. We will get a just standard for measuring the values of labor's products only when we measure them by a form of money that is freely produced and freely coined and incapable of being cornered. The sole cost of such a money is the cost of mining it, which is a labor cost. All freely producible commodities have this cost in them and no other.

But when the free production and free coinage of one money metal are stopped, no money can any longer be measured by its labor cost. It acquires a monopoly value—i. e., a value measured by the force required to overcome the monopoly. Monopoly value has no limits. It is force itself and not labor value. As a measure of value for commodities it has no justice. Hence it is our mints, after all, and not our factories which make that just standard without which trade stagnates.—New York Journal.

MONEY DEALERS A UNIT.

Party Lines Disappear When Their Trade Is In Danger.

The Coast Seamen's Journal, the official organ of the International Seamen's Union of America, grievously disappointed the Republicans this month by not publishing an attack on William J. Bryan's Democratic running mate. The worst the Republicans can say about Arthur Sewall is that some of the captains of his ships, when far from shore, where he could not interfere, have been severe in enforcing discipline among their sailors. No one ever accused Mr. Sewall of being a labor-crusher like Mark Hanna. Instead of saying one word against Mr. Sewall The Coast Seamen's Journal scores the Republican platform. It heads its article "A Platform Joke," and quoting the plank in reference to the American merchant marine says: "Consistent internationalism, the foregoing plank of the Republican platform is a paradoxical absurdity. Consistent in connection with the men who draft it, it is a howling joke." With regard to the Democratic standers this party says:

"The belt of a certain section of the Democrats, accompanied by their newspapers, has done more good than their votes or influence will be able to counteract. It has shown that, no matter what their minor differences may be, when it comes to the primary question of controlling the medium of exchange—the money—and by that means controlling industry, the money dealers are a unit. They constitute one party—the party of profit—with common interests, common ends and common means of attaining them. That this class has been given to reveal its identity and declare open war is one good result at least of the Chicago convention."

THE PRESENT MONETARY POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IS VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND, A GOLD MONOMETALLIC COUNTRY, BUT IT IS UTTERLY RUINOUS AS REGARDS THE FOREIGN FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ESPECIALLY FOR ITS NATIVE PRODUCERS.—CERRASCHI.

MR. DANA'S TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

Since 1876 the New York Sun has supported the Democratic nominee for president but once. Its doing so then is suspected to have been due to a typographical error.—Kansas City Times.

ASSIGNMENT OF MINISTERS.

Rev. Bethards to Go to Toledo and Rev. Waters, of Fremont, will Take His Place.

The conference in session at Bellefontaine, in its assignment of ministers for Lima, returned Rev. Baumgardner, to Grace M. E. church. Rev. W. G. Waters, formerly of Fremont, will have charge of the Trinity congregation and Rev. Bethards will go to Toledo and have charge of the St. John's congregation. Rev. C. E. Cramer was assigned to Epworth M. E. church.

MARRIED.

Mr. Case and Miss Movement.

The bride was handsomely bedecked with 15 ruby jewels, making a beautiful and useful companion for Mr. Case, who is very handsome and up to date. We feel convinced that the groom will honor and protect her through life.

The event takes place daily at MacDonald & Co's jewelry store, old post-office building. See our window, the largest line of watches in the city. Don't miss it.

TRUSTEES SUE.

Andrew W. Freyman Claims His Land Was Unlawfully Taken.

Andrew W. Freyman has entered suit against Daniel Lerry, Henry Eickly and S. C. Bauer, who are trustees of Richland township, for alleged unlawful and wrongful taking possession of a part of his land and appropriating it for a public road. The plaintiff says he was put at a great expense in attending the hearing and for this and damage to his land he asks for \$300.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS NOW THE CHAMPION OF THE MONEYSER CLASS IN ITS EFFORT TO IMPOVERISH AND ENSLAVE THE AMERICAN FARMER AND THE WORKINGMAN.

M'KINLEY IS MISTAKEN.

He Says Free Silver Won't Increase the Demand For Wheat.

Mr. McKinley said to the woolgrowers at Canton:

"Free silver won't increase the demand for your wheat or make a single new consumer. You don't get consumers through the mints. You get them through the factories."

Mr. McKinley is mistaken. We will get a just standard for measuring the values of labor's products only when we measure them by a form of money that is freely produced and freely coined and incapable of being cornered. The sole cost of such a money is the cost of mining it, which is a labor cost. All freely producible commodities have this cost in them and no other.

But when the free production and free coinage of one money metal are stopped, no money can any longer be measured by its labor cost. It acquires a monopoly value—i. e., a value measured by the force required to overcome the monopoly. Monopoly value has no limits. It is force itself and not labor value. As a measure of value for commodities it has no justice. Hence it is our mints, after all, and not our factories which make that just standard without which trade stagnates.—New York Journal.

THE GOLD MEN PERSEVERENTLY REFUSE TO OFFER FOR THE PEOPLE ANY REMEDY FOR THE SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

What's the Row About?

Is not the habit of attributing every petty failure in business, as well as the big ones, to the "silver craze" getting tiresome as well as foolish? We haven't free coinage of silver yet, and these calamity shriekers say positively that we are not going to have. They declare that McKinley is going to be elected. What's the row about, then?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

All American silver is priced by the London market simply because there is no free coinage in the United States.

NEW FALL

GUYER HAT.

\$2

NEW FALL

GUYER HAT,

\$2.75,

—AT—

The MAMMOTH.

Honest Methods Have Made Us What We Are.

BASE BALL NEWS.

Two Good Games at Faurot's Park Yesterday Afternoon.

Stars Defeated by the Marquettes, and the Latter Beaten by the Shamrocks.—Good Game at Wapak.

Three of the City League base ball clubs played two good games of ball at Faurot's park yesterday afternoon. The first game was between the Marquettes and Stars, and the second between the Marquettes and Shamrocks. Both games were hotly contested and the scores close.

The battery for the Marquettes in the first game were Altschul and Robb; for the Stars, Altschul and Wise. The Marquettes won this game by a score of 5 to 7.

In the second game Robb and Lawlor were the battery for the Marquettes and Slusser and Dunn for the Shamrocks. The game was exciting from start to finish, the Shamrocks winning by a score of 7 to 6.

THE WAPAK GAME.

A large of Lima people were in Wapakoneta yesterday, attending the game of ball between Wapakoneta and St. Marys. The game was interesting, close and stubbornly contested from start to finish. The score stood 4 to 3 in favor of St. Marys. Up to within the last inning the Wapaks had a lead and seemed the winner, but the last inning made a difference. Each club this season has won three games, and next Sunday's game at St. Marys will decide the series.

EMANCIPATION DAY

Will be Celebrated To-morrow at the Fair Grounds.

To-morrow the colored people of Lima and vicinity will celebrate the thirty third anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. Appropriate exercises will be held in honor of the day and the men who freed from bondage an enslaved race. The celebration will be held at the fair grounds, and in the morning at 11 o'clock addresses will be made by Mayor Baxter, J. W. Halfhill and W. B. Hamilton. In the afternoon there will be base ball and other interesting amusements. In the evening there will be given a grand ball in Music Hall. An invitation is extended to all to participate in the day's exercises.

The following is the list of prizes and those who donated them:

Lowenstein Bros., walking cane, silver tip; Lima Clothing Co., pair of bicycle hose; E. Harman, China dish; E. M. Gooding, pair bicycle leggings; Hauenstein & Co., stand lamp; Lichtenstein Bros., pair of shoes; Neuman & Williams, one picture; J. W. Rowlands, oak center stand; Columbia Shoes Store, pair 5th avenue shoes; Mammoth Clothing Co., bicycle suit; Hoover Bros. bicycle lantern.

SINE DIE.

The Old Board of Commissioners Adjourn—Mr Winegardner the New Official.

To-day at 11 o'clock the old Board of Commissioners adjourned sine die, and at once reorganized with the new commissioner, Mr S. F. Winegardner.

Mr. Amstutz was the retiring member. He is a gentleman who has made an excellent official and an enviable reputation as such. He watched carefully the interests of the county, and was always ready to do the best thing for the county and its citizens. His judgment and opinion had great weight with the old board and he retired with an untarnished reputation that any one could well feel proud of.

Mr. Winegardner, the new commissioner is a gentleman of high standing in the county and will ably fill the position he assumed this morning.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hughes, of St. Johns avenue, a son.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Selfred, of south Main street, a daughter.

Mrs. R. W. Draa, of south Tanner avenue, is recovering from a seven weeks seige of typhoid fever.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, on Oct. 6th, of Mr. Will Tautken and Miss Minnie Gulnan, two popular young people of this city.

John Seifried, the well known proprietor of an establishment at Vine and Main streets, is the proud father of a baby girl that very recently arrived at his house.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to make arrangements for a reception to be given Sept. 30. All members are urged to be present.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Trinity M. E. church will hold an all day work meeting at the home of Mrs. Shank, on west Spring street, on Wednesday, Sept. 23. Business of importance and election of officers. Will each member consider it her duty to be present.

Hon Byron Roloson,

Of Delphos, Ohio, will address the bimetallic league this evening in the assembly room at the court house. Mr. Roloson has the reputation of being a very able speaker, and you should not fail to hear him. Meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. Physical Culture.

This department of the Y. M. C. A. work consists of a finely equipped gymnasium, a complete system of sponge, shower, tub and Turkish baths; a natatorium, or swimming pool, which has recently been enlarged, where the art of swimming can be taught and practiced. A physical director gives his entire time to the needs of members. He is assisted by a committee of volunteer leaders. Members are given, free of charge, a thorough physical examination, chart and prescription of exercise, which directs them regarding proper and scientific development. Members are at liberty to exercise, and use the baths without charge at their convenience.

A large number of basket ball games, contests and exhibitions are given during the season. There will be new games introduced this season.

The citizens of this city who regard the welfare of their physical condition will undoubtedly participate in the special classes for their particular needs in hygienic, recreative and corrective exercises. There are so many men going about with weak backs and stomachs, flabby muscles, cramped chest, inert, nervous and irritable, that we wonder whether they prefer that sort of condition, when, by a little attention and limited time, they can stand up before their community with all of those ailments eliminated from their system.

We are desirous of requesting the ladies of our schools who are either engaged in teaching or being taught, to file their applications before the first of the month, so as to give the physical director ample time to prepare for a large class, if necessary. There is no excuse now for you to be classed among the physically weaker, as availing yourself of this opportunity and judiciously planned exercises will bring a most favorable result.

There will be two classes organized for ladies, if the attendance proves to be appreciable.

ANNUAL ELECTION

Of Officers for the W. G. T. U. Held Saturday Afternoon.

The called meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held at the home of Mrs. Gage on last Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 15th, was opened by the reading of a scripture lesson, singing and prayer, after which the business of the hour was taken up. The principal work was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Miss Dora Coss; vice presidents—Mrs. Irena M. Miller, Trinity M. E. church; Mrs. G. B. Morse, Berean Baptist church; Mrs. J. R. Hughes, Presbyterian church; Mrs. J. M. Waugh, First Baptist church, corresponding secretary—Mrs. Carrie Charity; recording secretary, Mrs. Irena M. Miller; treasurer—Mrs. Crosson.

The society decided to hold its regular meetings on Tuesday afternoons at 2:30. The next meeting will be held in Trinity M. E. church.

Bimetallic Meeting

At Assembly room this (Monday) evening, addressed by Hon. B. A. Roloson, of Delphos. Everybody came out.

Oil, gas and gasoline heating stoves at Hoover Bros.

Another Big Lot

of novelty Dress Goods for 25 cents a yard, just received at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Latest
Guyer Hats
\$2.75

Latest
Guyer Hats
\$2.75

To the Public

The little freak would-be, has gone from over our selling THE GUYER HAT at \$2.75, and yesterday evening's paper says he has deposited \$500.00 in the First National Bank as a surety, in the gentlemanly manager of the people's favorite trading mart would produce a bill showing that the Guyer Hat he advertises were bought this season. We produced bill and date to Mr. Frank Cunningham, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, showing him the lot numbers of hats, cost of hats and date of purchase, and we demanded the \$500 offered by the freak, would be, and were informed by the assistant cashier that he knew nothing of any money being there for that purpose.

We are not going to lure the good public with these controversies. What the people want is to know where they can buy an article as good and better than any firm sells and save 35 per cent. on their purchase.

The Mammoth.

Dictators of Low Prices.

Latest
Guyer Hats
\$2.75

Latest
Guyer Hats
\$2.75

KID GLOVES.

This store is the Glove Center of Lima. It will be more so than ever this fall. We sell good gloves and sell them cheap, and see to it that every pair is thoroughly satisfactory to purchaser. THE PROPER FALL STYLES AND COLORINGS ARE HERE.

A Glove of exceptional quality 75c
The equal of average \$1.25 Gloves at \$1.00
Our "Agnes" and "Le Vern" are the very best

Feldmann & Co.
218 N. MAIN ST.

Our CHILDREN'S CLOTH REEFERS are adorned with special ATTRACTIVE PRICES

PICTURES
STILL
GIVEN
AWAY.

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE.

31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

That Denominational Symposium

Rev. I. J. Miller had an excellent audience at the Berean Baptist church last evening to listen to his address upon "Why I am a Lutheran." This was the opening address in the course. Everybody spoke of it as being a most clear definition of the views of the great body of Lutherans.

Below we give the full program:

Sept. 20—Rev. I. J. Miller, "Why I am a Lutheran."

Sept. 27—Rev. R. J. Thompson, "Why I am a Presbyterian."

Oct. 4—Rev. I. J. Swanson, "Why I am a Congregationalist."

Oct. 11—Rev. J. H. Bethards, "Why I am a Methodist."

Oct. 18—Rev. R. W. Wilgus, "Why I belong to the United Brethren in Christ."

Oct. 25—Rev. C. A. Hill, "Why I am a Disciple."

Nov. 8—Rev. Geo. B. Morse, "Why I am a Baptist."

Hard and soft coal heaters, 500 different styles, at Hoover Bros.

A Household Necessity.

No family should be without Foley's Colic, Diarrhoea Cure, for all bowel complaints. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.



Your New Hat

Time to talk it over. Don't forget the millinery department of the Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co., Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Bimetallic Meeting

At Assembly room this (Monday) evening, addressed by Hon. B. A. Roloson, of Delphos. Everybody came out.

Rev. Mark Minser, a Dunkard minister of Deckers Point, Pa., says he can recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone in need of a good liniment and that he considers it the best he has ever used. Pain Balm is especially valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. It is one of the most remarkable medicines in existence, and its effects will both surprise and delight you. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 68 public square.

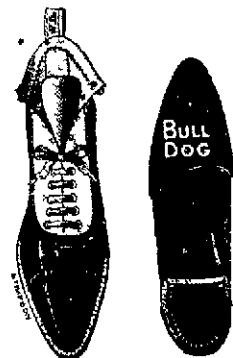
Some

Of the handsomest Jackets for ladies, misses and children you ever saw can be seen at Blum's, for fall and winter wear. Mr. Blum has made a special effort on Cloaks this year. It

GENTLEMEN

Here is one of the new fall styles of 1896.

The Bull Dog.



This new last, which is fast becoming so popular, is constructed on common sense principles, and contains "all the comforts of home." We carry this shoe in calf, Russia calf, English enamel and patent leathers. All the new shades in winter tans. All sizes, all widths. Examine this new shoe

—AT—

GOODING'S,

230 North Main Street.

The Campaign Is Open!

And everybody admits that it is to be the most exciting and important campaign in American politics for many years. Now since the war have the people been so deeply interested in political parties, and the result is that for the next two months the

Newspapers Will be Read!

As they have never been read before. And not only read in the casual way that is usual doing other portions of the year, but they will be studied as text books by thousands of persons anxious to inform themselves upon the issues of the campaign. This all means an increase in the value of newspaper advertising, and the shrewd business man will readily appreciate the importance of taking advantage of this increasing value.

Now is the Time To Advertise

And push your business. While people are reading the papers for political pointers, they will read your advertisement. They are sure to do it. People all want to buy goods at this time of the year for their winter's use and they will buy from those who, through the columns of the newspaper ask them to do so.

Make No Mistake

In thinking people will buy whether you advertise or not. The merchant who uses printer's ink keeps his clerk's busy and does a thriving business, where the one who does not advertise sees his clerks setting about all day, because the people have not been informed through the newspaper what bargains he has, if any.

If It Is Job Work

You want, we are right in line. We will quote you prices on Job Work that will make you smile. We are actually doing work so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. All manner of office stationery, bills of every size, dodgers, etc., done at your own price.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, GO.

221 NORTH MAIN STREET.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

LITTLE TRAVELERS.

The Three Begonia Children Crossed the Atlantic Without Father or Mother.

Lena Begonia is a very happy little girl, six years old, who is now in the city of New York. She was born in the city of New York, and her mother, who is now in the city of New York, is a very happy mother. She has a very happy mother, and she is a very happy mother.

Begonia, who was born in the city of New York, is a very happy little girl. She is now in the city of New York, and her mother, who is now in the city of New York, is a very happy mother.

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QUAY'S FISHING STORY.

How He Narrowly Escaped Drowning Off the Florida Coast.

I have not been a near death since the war," said Senator Quay at the Walton, "as I was last week after catching that big pompano off the Florida coast."

"How is that?" asked Senator Penrose, who, with Judge Darnham, ex-senator Campbell, Senator Thomas and a number of other antismoking leaders, had gathered to discuss politics.

"It was this way," said Senator Quay, with his quiet smile. "I hooked the pompano and made ready for a long struggle to land him. Curiously enough, he did not adopt the usual tactics of running to sea, but began a series of jumps out of the water. He jumped about 15 times, sometimes as high as 12 feet. In five minutes he had quit, and I pulled him alongside the boat, where he lay quietly. Then I noticed that I had a very poor hold on him with the hook, and the boatman jabbed his gaff hook into him. Immediately he resumed activity as he was hauled aboard. We were in a little 14 foot skiff, and the pompano at once took possession. He jumped up and down at a furious rate, knocked me over, and nearly broke my leg. Then he jumped up and hit the gunwale of the boat and tipped it over until the water poured in. If it had not happened that at the same time he knocked the boatman down, who fell on the other edge of the boat and partially righted it, we should have all been in the water."

"The tide was running out very fast, and if we had turned over the boat would have drifted to sea, and we should have certainly drowned. I was never so near death since the war. I got to one end of the boat and managed to right it, but the pompano kept jumping up and down, and we expected him to break the boat in two. Fortunately he got caught under the seats, which confined him, but his struggles continued, and I thought he would certainly break the seats and capsize the boat. Fortunately he died too soon for this. All this happened in a short time, but they were anxious moments, and I am free to say that I was never so scared in my life."

"Then you went home, I suppose," remarked Senator Thomas.

"No," said Senator Quay, with a quiet smile. "We started for another pompano."—Philadelphia Inquirer

LEADVILLE FACES RUIN.

All Enterprise Killed by the Strike and Lockout.

The Leadville strike and lockout is approaching a climax which will end very soon either in the surrender of the union or the complete prostration of the business. The Penrose and Bon Air mines have closed down their pumps, which means that a number of other properties shall not work because the combined pumping plants are necessary to beat back the flow of water. The situation threatens the financial failure of more than two-thirds of the business of the camp, the closing of many shops, and the shutting down of smelters.

The contest seems also the life or death of the miners' union. If they fail now, they will no longer be held in fear. Brute force and desperate methods have made the union formidable in the past. Terrorism exists in Leadville, against which the civil and judicial authorities are helpless. Should the governor seek to stop this terrorism by calling upon the militia to preserve the peace while new workers are imported there will be bloodshed and destruction of property.

Of course the supply of ore from Leadville has greatly diminished, shipments now amounting to a few carloads. The ore supply from other districts is not great, especially of ores containing lead, and the smelters of the entire state have no easy problem to solve.—New York Sun

He Opposes Early Marriages.

When asked at what age a woman should marry, Dr. Cyrus Edson of New York, an authority on the evils of early marriage, said recently:

"Twenty-four and twenty-five are the best ages, although any time between 20 and 30 is good, and I have known women to marry at 60 and be supremely happy. A woman should not marry under 20—that is, taking a large average. Of course there are exceptional cases, and race makes all the difference in the world. Usually, however, even if physically she is sufficiently developed, mentally a woman is not fit to marry under 20."

"I am strongly opposed to early marriages. The evils arising from them are constantly before us."

Richest Man in Canada.

Speaking of wealth, the richest man in Canada is George Washington Stevens. His father was a citizen of the United States, who acquired an immense fortune in the lumber business, and, being compelled to live in Montreal because of his interests, asserted his Americanism when he christened his son Mr. Stevens in the heart of the city, and pays between a \$50,000 and \$80,000 a year as taxes upon his Montreal property. He lives a quiet, unostentatious life and seldom leaves his home.—Chicago Record.

The Review sold for \$10,000.

Reports have been published which made it appear that David Munroe, who has secured full control of the North American Review from Lloyd Bryce, only gave \$2,000 for the magazine. As a matter of fact, it cost Mr. Munroe \$140,000 to secure the publication.

Empress Frederick Going to Denmark.

Empress Frederick will go at the end of the month to visit the king and queen of Denmark at Copenhagen. Her majesty will be accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the latter Empress Frederick's youngest daughter.

Little Edith was playing in the yard. Suddenly she ran into the house. "Oh, mamma," said she, "I saw a great long snake in the yard." "How long?" exclaimed mamma. "A foot long!" "Oh, longer than that. It was a leg long!"—Youth's Companion.



Their curls hang to their necks, and they wear caps of blue cloth and skirts of stout goods.

It has been said they were "shipped" hither. Securely tied in a butchercloth of each child's clothes was a tag whose wording was varied only by the child's name.

"This child, Nicola Begonia, is going to Lorenz Begonia, No. 2 Hallam place, off Harvest avenue, Batavia, New York."

Those tags were the passports that carried them safely to their destination, although the children's helplessness insured them every kindness and attention. They were the pets of the passengers on the Southward. The officers on Ellis island took the best care of them, and one of Uncle Sam's employees in uniform and brass buttons was glad to play nurse and put the children in a New York Central train, handing them over to the conductor's care.

While Nicola appreciated these attentions he did not need them. When seen on Ellis island, he was lugging to the boat a huge valise, into which all three of the tiny globe trotters might have been tightly packed.—New York World.

Song of the Lioness.

Fanny Locke MacKenzie has a Russian story, "The Little Duchess and the Lion Tamer," in St. Nicholas. Here is the tamer's account of one of his pets.

"The lioness is Puska," he said, "Leo's wife, and she is a great scold. She growls and worries at Leo all the time. Sometimes she even slaps him with her paw and snarls at him, but to the baby lions Puska is very gentle and kind. She sings to them softly, and licks their smother little heads with her warm tongue, and they snuggle up to her and listen, until they fall fast asleep. She always sings the same lullaby song."

He closed his eyes and dropped his head lower over his hand.

When Leo, the big snake, swallows the sun. Then, oh, my cubbies, the long day is done. Yellow and burning, so the day dies. Drowsy lids, drowsy lids, close over eyes. Sleep, sleep, while mother para. Sleep, sleep, cubbies of Leo. Leo low, cuddles and roars. Sleep, now, mother knows a best.

"That is Puska's song," he said.

"Sing it again," begged the little duchess, her eyelids dropping down over her brown eyes, and Ivan sang.

Hear my heart beat for you, small whisp of mine. All of the love in it surely is thine. Hear Nana, the night hawk, call as he flies. Drowsy lids, drowsy lids, close over eyes. Sleep, sleep, etc.

"Once more, please," she said dreamily. Her head rested against the white bearskin and her dark lashes touched her cheek. Half under his breath, softly, sleepily, he murmured it.

When the night falls, come the stars one by one. Fireflies fled and the little mice run. As Nana, the leech, passes, he cries. Drowsy lids, drowsy lids, close over eyes. Sleep, sleep, etc.

Medicine in Verse Form.

There are boys and girls who are always borrowing trouble. If there is a storm, they are certain the lightning will strike them, and they worry so much about their lessons that they really don't have time to get them. And they are so fretful and full of complaints that it is hard for their friends to get along with them. For such boys and girls a famous German poet has some excellent medicine. It is put up in the form of a neat little stanza, which may be easily carried around. Here it is.

What I don't see. Do I know it no. And when I see. Might trouble me. Do I not know. That it must be so.

—Chicago Record.

Longer Than a Foot.

Little Edith was playing in the yard. Suddenly she ran into the house. "Oh, mamma," said she, "I saw a great long snake in the yard." "How long?" exclaimed mamma. "A foot long!" "Oh, longer than that. It was a leg long!"—Youth's Companion.

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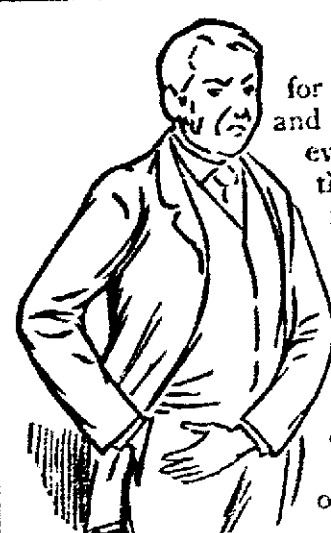
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Who pays

for all the clothes, etc., that are worn out and torn to pieces in the wash? Whoever it is, he or she ought to insist that the washing shall be done with Pearl-line, and with Pearl-line only. Then that ruinous, expensive rub, rub, rub, over the wash-board, which makes all the trouble, will be done away with.

It isn't a little matter, either, this needless wear and tear. It's big enough to pay any man to look after it, and stop it. Pearl-line saves not only hard work, but hard-earned money.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some ignorant grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearl-line." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never so used, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl-line, send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

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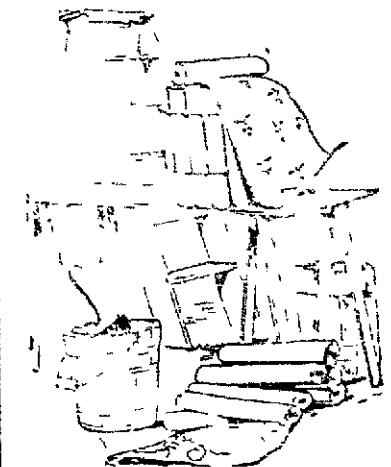
Prevents wetting the head and floor.

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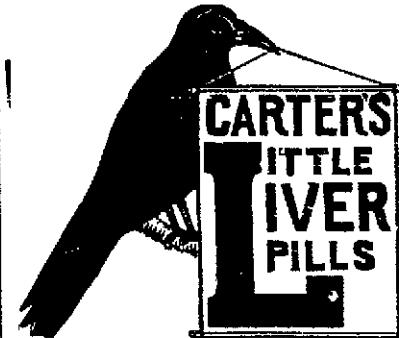
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A Handsome Complexion

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR
 BILIOUSNESS is caused by torpid liver and produces headache, indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, and bilious fever if neglected. A POSITIVE CURE is found in

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Mrs. O. C. TRAYER, of Anita, Iowa, writes: "I have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator for Constipation & BILIOUSNESS, and it has given me the best of health. It is a Renovator for biliousness, indigestion, and constipation. It is sold by Dr. J. J. Kay Medical Co., Lima, Ohio. Send stamp for FREE TRIAL. Sold by DRUGGISTS. RILEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O."

MBER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Trade That Has Sprung Up In Texas by Way of Sabine Pass.

Eastern Texas has within a year set up an important trade in timber with Africa. This long range trade is the outcome of the improvement of the line pass, a waterway that the United States engineers have been dredging for years. When the timber agents of Mexico, Pensacola and other Gulf ports discovered the possibilities of the timber trade through Sabine pass they began to contract for timber in southeast Texas and to ship the product to Africa, where the activities of a rapidly growing population in a region east bare of trees created a demand for timber.

The timber belt of Texas is a region about 30,000 square miles. The timber is transported partly by water, being red down the streams, and partly by rail. Already several railway lines penetrate the timber belt, and connecting these lines are many private tramways that lead to the sawmills. The rate is such that the lumbermen can take the year round. Negroes do most of the work at about \$1.25 a day. They are preferred by owners and overseers to white laborers, and are probably better adapted to the climate.

Many hundred thousand acres of the timber belt are as yet untouched by the ax, and in these parts of the region the pine has been cut. Many of the trees are two feet in diameter, and some much larger. South Africa has a very opportunity to take the place of Cuba in the timber trade. The trade is carried chiefly by large schooners, though smaller ones are engaged in it. The timber, worth from \$4 to \$6 an acre, is cut by individuals and corporations in tracts, some as large as 100,000 acres. The owners are often non-residents. The timber is used in waterfowl hunting, but it is believed that the Texas timber belt will outlast the forests of Maine and even of Michigan. It is estimated that there is in the Texas timber belt a century of cutting.

While the yellow pine of Texas is a coming into market there is in the region an abundance of oak and yet untouched. These hard woods found along the water courses where pine does not grow. The oak is excellent, and it is believed that at present prices this timber could be cut profitably.

It will be a satisfaction to wheelmen to know that the sanitary congress (Great Britain has set the seal of its approval on their favorite sport) a congress declared that bicycling for men is especially calculated to strengthen weak women and that the health of the sex generally has appreciably improved the civilized world over since they took to bicycling.

Feed the Nerves

On pure, rich blood and you need fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure food is their proper food, and pure food comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest of best nerve tonic. It also builds the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family medicine, easy to take, easy to operate.

Want the Japanese Barred Out.

A petition praying the federal government to restrict Japanese immigration and raise the Chinese tax to 50 is in circulation in the province of British Columbia and has been signed by many British subjects.

The Real Question.

Time and again the "hired man" is being logged into political speech, but a domestic question, in which the better half of the nation is interested, has about the hired girl?—Philadelphia Times.

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and can honestly say that it does all it can for the foot. It instantly kills the sting out of corns and calluses. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for swollen, smarting, itching, blistered or sweating feet. Sold at all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Allen sent FREE Address Allen Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y."

ase's Barley Malt Whisky—absolutely pure.
 ase's Barley Malt Whisky—rich and excellent.
 ase's Barley Malt Whisky—strengthens the lungs.
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ALASKA HAS NO BANK.

The Conditions There Are Not Favorable to the Business.

There is no bank in Alaska. A few years ago one was started in Juneau, but it was a weak affair and soon suspended operations. Several people lost a little by the failure, and business men now look with suspicion upon any banking scheme. This lack of confidence is not the main obstacle in the way of establishing an Alaskan bank. If such a bank were established, it would be necessary to locate it in Juneau, as that is the only town whose size would at all justify the enterprise. At this place the absence of a bank has compelled a half dozen leading merchants to enter certain departments of the banking business. These merchants keep a little money as possible at Juneau. Their main places of deposit are Seattle and San Francisco. Upon these deposits they issue personal checks. Such checks are free of exchange and are generally accepted all along the coast as the equivalents of drafts. If a bill is to be paid in New York by a Juneau merchant, he takes the ferry across to Douglas island, five miles distant, and buys a Treadwell mine check, which is good the world over for its face value. The merchants and miners adopt this plan of selling checks in order to keep money in the country. They therefore charge no exchange for such checks.

Thus one of a bank's sources of revenue would be cut off. Merchants have also adopted another means of clipping a bank's wings. Men are usually paid in checks. Formerly merchants charged one-quarter of 1 per cent, and nothing less than 25 cents, for cashing these checks. One man began cashing these checks at their face value, and thus forced other merchants to do the same. Now, if a laboring man wants to get his check cashed, all he has to do is to enter a store, buy a small article and present his check. If issued by a man who is known to be good, the check passes without question as so much money. Another difficulty with which an Alaskan bank must contend is the cost of getting currency.

The steamboat companies charge 1 per cent for shipment. Add to this the time element, and this difficulty becomes serious. Except during the tourist season, there is but one regular steamer to Alaska. This makes a trip once in two weeks. There are no railroads, no telegraph lines, and but two of the towns (Juneau and Douglas City) have telephone connections. The place is yet too isolated. To my mind, the greatest trouble with which a bank would be obliged to contend is the inability to secure good security for loans. It must be remembered that Alaska is not even an organized territory. It is simply a district. As the result of this there are no village, town or city governments. Taxes are not levied, and even fire protection and streetmaking are paid for by voluntary contributions.

More serious, however, is the fact that the occupier of land has no title to his real estate. He cannot, therefore, give a mortgage security that is of much value. Even chattel mortgages are of little worth in a landlocked town without fire protection or fire insurance. As there are no territorial laws, and the laws of the state of Oregon apply only in a general and indistinct way, there are a thousand and one means of escaping collections. It is, in fact, a paradise for knavery. Under such conditions it is not strange that those who loan money receive from 1 to 5 per cent interest per month.—Exchange.

The Passion For Doctoring.

Theory is told in Joubert's "Popular Errors Concerning Medicine," published at Bordeaux, France, in 1870, that one Gonelle, a jester at the court of the Duke of Ferrara, insisted once upon a time that the trade which had the most followers was that of doctor. To prove his assertion he left his home one morning to go to the palace with his nightgown and his jaws wrapped up. The first person he met stopped him with the question, "What is the matter with you, Gonelle?" "A terrible toothache," "Oh, is that all? I'll tell you what will cure it. And every person he met had some advice to give him.

When the jester reached the duke's chamber, the same question and answer were repeated. "Ah," said the prince, "I know of something that will take the pain right away." Gonelle instantly threw up his kerchief, saying, "And you, too, monsieur, are a doctor. I have only passed through one street in coming from my house to you and have counted more than 200 of them. I believe I could find 1,000 in the city." Whether the story is true or false it could be told again in our days, and Gonelle would win his wager without dispute.—Popular Science Monthly.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind, but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.—Locke.

IF THIS WERE TWENTY CENTURIES AGO.

If this were twenty centuries ago And three wise men should seek my house And find me here, Christ is born today. Arise and follow your star, who glow. Will lead you to the Child? would I obey— If this were twenty centuries ago!

From out my urn of precious, hoarded things Would I have taken to you the richest share. For him, the sweetest of my treasures spare To bathe the feet of the young King of Kings, Or break the costly ointment on his hair— From out my urn of precious, hoarded things!

Alas, I cannot say this would I do, Since I have sought a many another guest That came from far, have stood from many a quest That would have led me to the good and true, To slumber on with him and upon my breast. Nay, may I dare not say this would I do.

My best resolves like shifting shadows are. Each day some holy light shines on my soul. And while my silly, fluttering wings are caught By the world's rilly candle, Christ's own star— How can I tell-night beckon me to night. My best resolves like shifting shadows are.

And when Christ comes again—as come he will— And who else hasten forth with rapid delight To welcome him and open his kindly right, Will men be questioning and doubting still. As when upon that first, far Christmas night— When Christ shall come again, as come he will— May Riley Smith in Examiner.

KO-HANA-SAN.

She was a little, winsome, light hearted Geisha, with a cleft in her rounded chin and crumpled dimples, Cupid's pitfalls, coming and going in her soft cheeks, whereby she had earned the name of "She-who-smiles."

In all her 18 years of happy, dancing life she had never known a trouble, never felt the approach of sorrow, except in the tender disguise of a lover's plaint, either real or imaginary, or the fancied woes of a forsaken maiden in one of the poems she could chant so prettily to her amuse.

Yet all the sultry hours of the forenoon she had sat at the window of her own small apartment lost in a reverie, with a pensive expression on her usually sparkling face.

Her small head, weighted with its massive loops and coils of shining black hair and decorated with many a fanciful comb and pin, rested on the ledge, and the sweet dark eyes looked wistfully toward the corner of the narrow street—so narrow that by leaning far out you might have reached hands with your opposite neighbor. There had been sounds of music and of rhythmic footfalls from the adjacent houses, glimpses of fluttering fans, gay ripples of laughter and snatches of song, showing that the Geishas were practicing their accomplishments, but Ko-hana-san had neither stirred nor replied to any passing salutations.

Her thoughts were engrossed with the memory of the handsome Englishman whom she had seen not once, but thrice, lately at dusk last night at the house of Takemura, whether she had been sent to amuse the guests.

The recollection filled her mind of a pair of bold, blue eyes glancing at her with amused admiration, of the flashing of white teeth in a merry smile under the sweep of a fair mustache, of sunbeamed hands clapping in applause at the close of her favorite chrysanthemum dance and of exclamations in a voice whose intonation seemed to her more musical than that of her countrymen.

"Bravo!" she murmured to herself. "Excellent!"—she could scarcely manage the queer little foreign words—"I wonder what he meant? They were words of kindness, I am sure."

She rose, and spreading out her fan, with its inside every stick and gay design of gaudy flowers and birds, slowly began the weaving paces and waving hands of the maple dance he had liked so well.

Ko-hana-san knew that his graceful movements showed her at her very best. The willowy, slender figure swaying so daintily in its kimono of pale brocade, the tiny feet stepping to and fro, the small, plump hands were all displayed to advantage, and, besides an innate grace and refinement, she was also possessed of the highest order of Japanese beauty.

No Geisha had longer or finer hair, or a more dazzling whiteness of skin to contrast with its dark beauty or lips that were more like a cherry when it glows in the sun.

And as she stood there, her black eyes gleaming from beneath half closed lids, the languid mischief in them accentuated by the upward curl of dark lashes at the corners, she looked so attractive a little while as man's heart could desire.

A quick step in the street, firm and strong faced, drew her quickly to the window, and, half involuntarily, she watched a form that rested in the folds of her hair and leaned out with it in her hand.

Some one passing looked up, and, with a smile of recognition, lifted a straw hat and revealed a thick crop of waving, brown hair.

Ko-hana-san's heart beat fast beneath the embroidery of her kimono, and the dimples appeared for the first time that day.

"Ko-hana-san!" ("Good evening!") said the handsome stranger. "O the white skin! so soft and sweet!" "Your eyes are as beautiful as the stars!" The dimples deepened, and a soft glow from the dark eyes betrayed an answering heart.

But the stranger's vocabulary in the Japanese tongue was limited.

He was an artist by inclination, not by profession, having in search of novel scenes and stray bits of color, and he was seized with a desire to sketch them and there the attractive picture in its bamboo frame above him.

He took out his book and a pencil, and leaning against the opposite wall, with a sign to her to remain still, began rapidly sketching in outline.

Several pretty forms and faces appeared at the surrounding windows, and

a little number of plausible interest, with snatched glances, floated round them, but Paul Verulam sketched on, and Ko-hana-san still preserved her careless attitude and gracious smile, one little hand, from which dangled the lotus bud, drooping, with studied negligence, over the sill.

Presently he held up the sketch. She looked and nodded approval, and then, smitten with a sudden shyness wholly new and unaccountable to her, withdrew from the window, but not before she had dropped into his outstretched hand the lotus.

She caught a glimpse, as he turned, of his putting the flower into the buttonhole of his coat, and then she waited till the sound of his steps diminishing told her he was near the end of the street.

Then she looked out again and softly called, "Sayonara!" ("Goodbye!"), and he, glancing round, raised his hat in farewell.

But, alas, as he did so the flower fell from his coat, and, unheeding his loss, he passed on, turned the corner and was gone.

He had set his foot unwittingly on the bad where it lay in the road and trampled it into the dust.

Poor little half blown flower! Its life had been sweet, but short.

Ko-hana-san pressed both her hands to her breast with a quivering sigh, and the first passionate tears of her life, the bitter-sweet baptism of nascent love, gathered in her beautiful eyes and fell slowly down her cheeks.

She realized with a thrill that was half joyful and half terrified that his love, of which she had heard, but which had never touched the experience either of herself or of her sister Geishas, had entered into her heart, and that henceforth both her laughter and her tears would be subject to his sovereign will and power.

Three times had the moon waxed and waned since the night when Ko-hana-san learned how to weep, and in that time she had laughed far more often than she had wept.

For had not the stranger, Paul Verulam, succumbed to her grace and fascination, and was she not envied of all the Geishas in Tokyo for his sake?

He had even bought her freedom by payment of nearly 2,000 yen and had given her a little house of her own, in which she was never weary of arranging the pretty trifles he collected for her—quaint screens and scrolls and fans, bits of curious carving or pieces of embroidered satin exquisite in workmanship and color.

It was still a wonderful thing that he should notice her, should care to please her, this stalwart young Englishman who seemed as a god.

To her their companionship had been a glimpse of paradise.

And to him? To him it had been an afternoon spent with the lotus eaters in the midst of a toilsome journey; an hour of repose snatched from the burden and hurry of life; an interlude of delicious, dreamy music, shining like a gem in a rough setting of daily commonplace and disorders—an idyl and an illustration in one.

She had captivated his wayward fancy—this little bright eyed, gentle voiced Japanese girl—and he had lingered in Tokyo week after week for her sake, or rather for the sake of the amusement he found in her society.

It pleased him to watch her childish delight in her new surroundings, and his sense of beauty was satisfied by her graceful dancing.

She had many small accomplishments, too, with which she had been wont to beguile his leisure.

Then one afternoon he said to her with assumed casualness:

"Ko-hana-san, would you like to stay here when I am gone, or would you rather go to your friends again?" She paused in her occupation of embroidering a little panel with silk and beads to look at him for a moment, and then said tranquilly in her own sweet sounding language:

"I will stay here until you come back. Where are you going?"

"But I am not coming back," he said more earnestly. "I am only a bird of passage, you know, little jewel, and I must go home now. My holiday is over. They are waiting for me over the water."

She gazed very steadily at him in deep thought, then laying her hand on his arm:

"Paul," she said, "take me with you. I will go."

"I cannot do that, my pearl," he answered. "It is impossible."

"Why?" she demanded.

"Because," he hesitated—"because Ko-hana-san, we do not travel about with our friends in that manner. It would not do."

"But I will be your wife," she said. "Then it will do quite well."

His wife! This little Japanese dancing girl! How could he explain to her, and she did not understand it for her part.

"Then, later," she said very softly, "I will be your wife."

He had agreed to her the carousing, the dancing, the late hours, the pretty and witty talk in one and amusements of the night.

He had agreed to gather a wild flower and had placed it on the wayward path.

He had agreed to be an ideal—a little man, growing for out of his reach; a bird singing at the top of a distant tree, not one flying helplessly in the path; a star shining above him in the azure, not a star in the shimmer of a pool at his feet.

Yet he had not in spirit of unkindness. He had not bargained that the dawn of a new world had opened into the wasted eyes regarding him.

He took her hand very tenderly in his.

"Ko-hana-san," he said, "you would not be contented with my people. You must stay with your own friends in your own country and be happy, and you must forget me, for I am not wor-

thy of a single tear from those bright eyes."

But she pleaded with a passionate fervor that was a revelation to him to be told why his people would not love her and want her to be happy, and why she could not go with him.

At last, reluctantly yielding to her tears and entreaties, he confessed that in his country dancing girls were not often sought out in marriage by those of his degree, nor were they considered of much moment, and that to take a foreign one to his mother's home would be counted unto him a disgrace.

Then Ko-hana-san dried her tears, and, faintly smiling, said:

"Well, you shall go, then, willful one, by yourself. But when?"

And he said he would stay another week if she wished it.

But no, she said, she did not wish it. He should go on the morrow.

Only, first, he must come and say goodbye to her. He should leave her now, and he could return in the cool of the evening, and she would bid him farewell then.

And as he went away she watched him with a face that grew pale and sad. For Ko-hana-san had tasted a second time of the tree of knowledge and had found no sweetness but only bitterness therein.

Then, with a sigh, she went away to her dressing room and prepared to make an elaborate toilet for the evening.

It was with a lightened heart that Paul returned to the little house to see the last of Ko-hana-san.

For he loved the ways of pleasantness and peace, and now that it was over he knew the thought of telling her that he must leave her had troubled him a good deal—and for her sake, not his own.

Already he was a little weary of his lotus eating.

And he rejoiced that Providence had made the hearts of Geishas light and their griefs easy of unsealing.

He looked into the little sitting room and saw that, though empty of her presence, it was gay with pink convolvuli, newly set in quaint cups and carved bamboo.

And then, going to seek her, he called softly down the passage, "Ko-hana-san!"

But there was no answer.

So he stole to the door of her sleeping room and looked in.

She was lying on some cushions, her head pillowed on one small hand and clasped in the other a single lotus bud.

Her eyes were closed, and she lay still, although he spoke her name again. "Little lazy one," he said, as he bent over her, "wake up, I am here!"

He noticed that she had taken off her sash and kimono and was lying in her embroidered underdress.

Her hair was elaborately done, and a faint tinge of red lay, like the tint on a butterfly's wing, on the opaque whiteness of her cheeks, where the thick fringe of dark lashes rested, still.

There was a lamp burning at her head, and another at her feet, and beside her was the samisen with which she had so often accompanied herself in her songs to him.

The room was full of flowers, the air heavy with their scent, and with a strange oppressive stillness.

He stooped and laid his lips on the hand that held the lotus, and as he did so he saw that it clasped also a ribbon on which one word was written—"Sayonara."

And then he understood that for Ko-hana-san there would be no more smiles or tears.

He had counted on the simple, laughing loving nature of the Japanese to tide her over any passing grief or disappointment, but some touch of more advanced civilization had come to her—who knows in what manner?—and had imbued her with the tragic despair, the passion and the pathos, the supreme rejection of an inartistic possibility, that belongs to a more cultivated order of exotics.

The flower he had plucked and placed near his heart had fallen unheeded while he stepped aside, and inadvertently he had crushed its bright beauty with his retreating footsteps.

Some instinct of a kindred fate had surely saddened Ko-hana-san's tender fancy when she wept for the lotus bud that sunny afternoon.

Poor little Geisha!

She had tasted for the third time of the tree of knowledge, and not content with having learned the lessons of love and of life, had mastered yet another, that of death.—In Town.

Blind.

A Maine veteran, happening the other day to be speaking of the sorrows of a blind person, recalled an instance of cheerful giving on the part of some pretty hard customers. "It was at Camp Perry, in Portland, where we had a queer lot. I can tell you. We had drafted men, enlisted men and substitutes, the first a solemn looking set, the second cheerful men enough, and the third, the substitutes, perfectly happy. As a rule, they had got big money for taking somebody's place in the service and were making the most of it.

"In that class were a lot of professional lottery jumpers who had come from New York down to Maine to sell their because prices were high here. I remember that one day four men of this class were playing poker for high stakes, when into the cut was led a blind victim of some blustering accident.

"The men who were playing poker would either one of them make little of lifting a man's pocketbook if it had anything in it or perhaps of taking his life for it. They were a bad lot, but when that blind man came in they stopped the game and looked at him. 'I'll ante \$10 on that,' said one, passing over a bill for the victim. 'I'll ante you \$25,' said the next man, passing over the money. 'I'll ante you \$50 later,' said the third man. The fourth raised the pot still higher, and the blind man carried out of the tent \$250 as the result of their compassion for his hard lot."

—Lewis and Clark Journal.



Erie Railroad.

Time Card in Effect

June 14th, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

THAINS WEST.

No. 5. Ventuile Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West. 11:23 a.m.

No. 2. Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West. 12:37 a.m.

No. 1. Express, daily, except Sunday. 1:23 a.m.

No. 31. Local Freight, daily, except Sunday. 7:00 a.m.

No. 12. Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday. 8:20 a.m.

THAINS EAST.

No. 8. Ventuile Limited, daily, for New York and Boston. 9:05 p.m.

No. 2. Express, daily, except Sunday. 9:20 p.m.

No. 12. Express, daily, for New York. 9:40 p.m.

No. 32. Local Freight, daily, except Sunday. 11:00 a.m.

Train 12 will not run days following legal holidays.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK C. MCCOY, Agent.

W. G. MACEDONARD, Trav. Pass. Agent.

Huntington, Ind.

Allen B. Whisley

OLD COUNTRY SOAP

BEST

and LARGEST BAR

of Good Soap

Ever Sold for 5c

Not the best CHEAP soap

But the cheapest GOOD soap.

Sold Everywhere

AMERICAN

BALL BLUE

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is an indispensable to health

and to the health of the household.

It is the best of the laundry

and gives the washing a rich and bright blue.

No wash of white cloth, ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices. See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

FASHION SEEKERS!

We invite inspection of the largest and choicest stock of Fall Shoes to be found in the city, containing special and exclusive designs in

Up to Date Styles.

Michael
Oppenheimer & Co.

BRYAN-SEWELL MEETING

TO DISCUSS THE

MONEY QUESTION,

TUESDAY,

Sept. 22.

In the South Room of the

Lake Erie House

SOUTH MAIN STREET.

J. F. BROTHERTON
and CHAS. H. ADKINS

Will address the meeting.

Everybody Come.

Meeting at 7:30 p. m.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

Bimetallic Meeting

At Assembly room this (Monday) evening, addressed by Hon. B. A. Rolinson, of Delphos. Everybody come out.

Lima Business College

Will re-open its night school Monday, September 21.

The '96 Estate Oak double heater is a leader. Hoover Bros sell it.

CANNOT LIVE.

Conductor Marion Brown's Injuries will Prove Fatal.

FUNERALS OF THE DEAD.

Latest News Concerning the Wreck of the Pay Train—Conductor Heath's Brother or Fatally Injured on the I. D. & W. R. R.—Notes.

The wreck that occurred near Connersville, Ind., on the C. H. & D., appears more dreadful as more accurate information is received concerning the awful catastrophe. Four lives are lost and the probabilities are that another one will have been destroyed before another day. The calamity throws a gloom over all the railroad men, who sorrow for the dead men and their mourning relatives and friends.

Frank Kinsey, the dead fireman, was buried yesterday morning at his home in Gallon.

The engineer, Chris Sweatman, whom so many railroad men admired and respected, received this morning the last words of respect that the living can show the dead. He was a member of several Catholic societies, and the funeral was attended by a host of friends. Many railroad men visited his home yesterday and viewed his remains. The dead engineer's body was frightfully crushed. Not one bone remained in his body but that was broken. The trunk of his body next to his head was pressed so tightly between the tender and engine that it was almost severed. It was an awful death. He had not time to leap from the place where he was sitting before the crash came.

Paymaster Jansing is improving and will recover.

Marion Brown, conductor of the pay train, cannot survive from the injuries he received. He lay beneath the confused wreck for three hours before his body was discovered and taken out. One side of his head is scalped. His head and body are severely bruised, and internal injuries threaten serious trouble. The physicians say that he can live but a short time.

The remainder of the train men will survive.

The belief prevails yet that the freight crew were to blame for the accident. The conductor either failed to send a flagman back or else the brakeman failed to comply with the conductor's orders. Should the conductor, George House, be the one to whom the blame will be attached, he will not now be able to vindicate himself, but he will account to another, and the probabilities are that no one will ever know to a certainty who the one was who made such an awful blunder.

The wreck occurred at the base of two steep grades and on a reverse curve. Both engines were coming down the grades at a terrific speed. The freight engine that so completely demolished the passenger engine, and yet never left the track, was No. 330, one of the recent large freight engines. It was too large and heavy for its antagonist, and its momentum literally tore the passenger engine to pieces.

John P. Scalliver, the assistant paymaster, has taken charge of the duties and this morning left Hamilton with the pay car and paid as far as Dayton. The car will be in Lima to-morrow some time, and pay the men here, should no other unforeseen accident happen.

THE CRAIG CASE.

In the United States Court of Appeals the record in the case of Frank B. Craig against the Lake Erie & Western Railroad company was filed yesterday. This case, which is for damages for injuries received, is appealed by the railway company against a verdict for \$11,000 in favor of the plaintiff, given in the United States Court of the Northern District of Ohio, and it is the second time that the case has been brought to the Court of Appeals. Craig was injured in 1893, and was given a verdict for \$12,000, from which an appeal was taken, and a new trial was ordered, which resulted in another verdict for the plaintiff. Craig lost both legs and was otherwise injured.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

NOTES.

Thomas Mulcahy, the genial conductor on a P. E. W. & C. local run between here and Crestline, is the happiest man on the division, and he has reason to be. He and Mrs. Mulcahy are the parents of one of the sweetest little girls on north Jackson street.

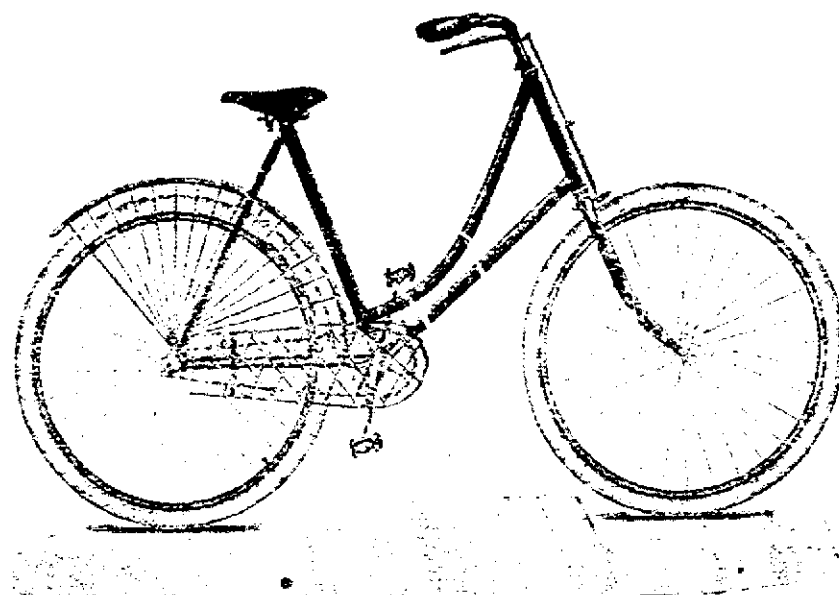
Saturday evening Conductor A. L. Heath, of the L. E. & W., received from Indianapolis a telegram bearing the sad intelligence that his brother, a conductor on the I. D. & W. railroad, had been seriously injured in an accident and it was feared could not live.

A "light" was run west immediately for Mr. Heath's accommodation, and he reached Indianapolis in a few hours as possible after receiving the sad news.

Shorthand and Typewriting

Successfully taught at Lima Business College. Day and evening sessions.

The '96 Estate Oak double heater is a leader. Hoover Bros. sell it.



AUCTION

At the Bicycle Salesrooms

H. F. REEL,

No 210 East Market Street

LIMA, OHIO

IMPORTANT · CLEARING · SALE

Immense consignments of the surplus and duplicate stock of the leading jobbers and manufacturers about \$5,000.00 worth of brand new, 1896 model, high and medium grade

BICYCLES!

AT AUCTION, Without Limit or Reserve.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, '96.

AT 10 A. M., 2 P. M. AND 7:30 P. M.

Bicycles for ladies, gentlemen, boys and girls. Grandest assortment of first-class wheels to be sold to the highest bidder, comprising well known brands, made by leading manufacturers. Sale positive and to the highest bidder. Terms cash.

Wheels will be on exhibition Monday, (the day preceding sale) from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

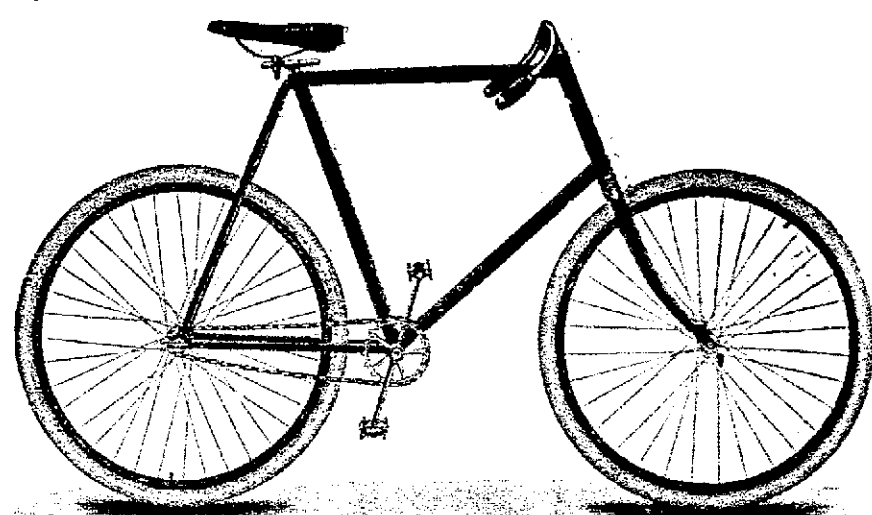
The sale will be under the personal direction of Mr. H. L. Huber, (formerly of Huber Bros.) whose services Mr. Reel has secured to assist him with this important sale.

A great opportunity to buy a fine, new wheel at a bargain. Here's a chance to save money.

Mr. Reel makes this sale to introduce his auction and commission business, which will be in his room, situated at

210
East
Market
Street.

Consignments of all kinds of goods solicited.



ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Chas. DeVoe spent Sunday at St. Marys.

Rev. Wallace and wife left this morning for Columbus.

Dan Graf spent Sunday in Wapakoneta, the guest of friends.

Mrs. J. W. Steagall, of Tanner avenue, is visiting friends in Kenton.

Miss Lula Howard, of south Pine street, is the guest of friends in Sidney.

Fletcher Roberts, of Sidney, spent Sunday in Lima, the guest of Dr. Bates.

Mrs. Peter Tracey, of south Pine street, spent Sunday with relatives in Gomer.

Mrs. W. H. Leete has returned home from Toledo, considerably improved.

Frank Marks left this morning for Ann Arbor, Mich., to receive medical treatment.

Miss Elizabeth Leete, of Oregon, is visiting her brother, W. H. Leete, and family.

Clyde V. Callahan left last night for Kimberlin Heights, where he will enter school.

Mrs. W. J. Fenner and baby have returned from an extended visit with friends and relatives in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, of Ottawa, spent Sunday with W. H. Leete and family.

George Thrift has been called to Kalida by a telegram announcing the death of his father.

Miss Margaret Sheehy, of Fremont, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell, of west Vine street.

Frank Marks, who has been sick for the past few months, has gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., for treatment.

Messrs Pratt Maple, of Columbus Grove, and Morris Goetschius, of Ottawa, were in the city Saturday afternoon.

W. J. Barritt Jr., of Chicago, was the guest of Saturday of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barritt, of south Main street.

A. A. Nichols, of New Richmond, O., and B. F. Gray, of Madisonville, O., were guests of C. E. Lynch and wife yesterday.

Mrs. W. G. Neese, of north Jackson street, is in Gomer, where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor returned this morning to Cincinnati, where Mr. O'Connor will resume

treatment in the Good Samaritan hospital.



We Put This Here

Because you'll see it. This is an invitation to attend our fall display of Winter Millinery, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

THE METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Evening School

At Lima Business College re-opens Monday evening, Sept. 21. Thorough courses in Business, Shorthand and the common branches.

Brilliant Oak heating stoves at Hoover Bros.

South Side Bimetallic League.

There will be a meeting of the South Side Bimetallic League in the south room of the Lake Erie House, Tuesday evening. Everybody come.

For Opening.

Wednesday of this week, Mr. Robinson, the well known representative of the Ripson & Newland Fur Co. of New York, will give a fur opening at our store. This will be the last opportunity before the season opens, to have repair work done and give orders for made-to-measure jackets and capes.

CARROLL & COONEY.

Hard and soft coal heaters, 500 different styles, at Hoover Bros.

The Prettiest Dress Goods

for the money in Lima—25 cents a yard at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Bimetallic Meeting.

At Assembly room this (Monday) evening, addressed by Hon. B. A. Rolinson, of Delphos. Everybody come out.

CLOAKS!

Ladies',

Misses'

and

Children's

CLOAKS

Now

on

Sale

at

G. E. BLUM'S,

57 Public Square.

VOL. XI

SOVEREIGN

Grand Master
Aid Bryan

NEWSY POL

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